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NONALIGNED MEETING ON NUCLEAR ENERGY ENDS

PY050344 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] The non-aligned coordinating countries on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy ended their first meeting yesterday, a day after the conference was scheduled to end. Although the contents of document approved by the group yesterday were not made public, as they will be sumbitted to next year's meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, a statement was released indicating the conference touched on such areas as reserach and development, mineral exploration and exploitation, radioisotopes and radiation sources, radiological protection and nuclear safety. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects were also explored.

The conference concerned itself too with "distortions" in the International Atomic Energy Agency's application of control requirements, saying that "adequate balance between the promotional, regulatory and control activities of the agency should be achieved." The group also condemned "the damaging effects of the conditions imposed by the 'London Club' and other supplier countries on international exchange and cooperation" criticizing unilateral and retroactive decisions, the imposition of the right of 'prior consent' or undue restrictions on technology transfers.

FOREIGN MINISTER PASTOR RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

PY031835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor returned from Europe today. Pastor spent 3 days in Austria during which he met with the Austrian president. He then visited France and Spain.

At the Ezeiza International Airport, Pastor said that his trip was very positive. He also added that during his stay in France he met with all the Argentine ambassadors accredited in Europe, thus denying that his visit to France was only private.

Comments on Nuclear Nonproliferation

PY050337 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 11

[Excerpt] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Argentina will sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty of Tlaltelolco "when everything we want is also included," Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor told reporters yesterday on his arrival from Europe.

Speaking at Ezeiza Airport, Pastor said the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) "is studying safeguards which will preserve our interests" but he did not explain what kind of guarantee would be applied. Pastor also announced that IAEA head John Eklund, who he met in Vienna, would be visiting Argentina in the next few months.

The foreign minister denied having sought nuclear assistance from the French.

He said that he had met with Argentine ambassadors to various Europeans nations for three days in Paris and denied reports to the effect that his French and Spanish visits had been personal.

BRIEFS

NEW POLAR SHIP--The first polar transport vessel to be built in Argentina was christened yesterday with the name "Bahia Paraiso." It will start its voyages to the Antarctic Continent during the next summer season. The vessel can accommodate 82 passengers and 250 personnel in transit to Argentine bases in the Antarctic. It is also equipped with two helicopters, a helicopter pad and two large hangars to house the aircraft. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jul 80 p 14 PY]

UDP LEADING NATIONWIDE WITH MORE THAN 500,000 VOTES

PY051858 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to the national Electoral Court's latest release, the People's Democratic Union [UDP] now has the lead with 516,303 votes; the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance follows with 276,620 votes; third place is held by Nationalist Democratic Action with 233,474 votes; fourth place is held by the Socialist Party with 125,897 votes; and the remaining parties are further down the list with fewer votes.

SILES ZUAZO RECEIVES PAZ ESTENSSORO'S SUPPORT

PY041304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Jul (AFP)--The center-leftist Hernan Siles Zuazo, virtual Bolivian president-elect, today received some cautious support from one of his electoral opponents, Victor Paz Estenssoro, while his other opponent, former President Hugo Banzer, openly declared a democratic war on him.

According to the official vote count of the national Electoral Court, Siles Zuazo continued to increase his lead over his strongest opponents. This lead is now over 200,000 votes from approximately 1,600,000 votes cast in the 29 June elections.

Leonidas Sanchez, a Catholic priest and second in command of former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who participated in the latest elections, today told the press that Paz Estenssoro's followers should support Siles Zuazo; otherwise, they would not participate in the government and it would be impossible to attain the unity of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

At the same time Siles Zuazo's personal aide also told AFP that "for us, the most important thing is to achieve the recognition of our legitimate victory in the elections and if this is achieved we are willing to reach a basic agreement with Paz Estenssoro's comrades."

Ultrarightist spokesmen have indicated that the chances for an agreement between Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro are getting better every day despite the pockets of civilian resistance organized to preclude the advent to power of the communist Siles Zuazo.

Although he mentioned no names, Gen Hugo Banzer stressed today that his group, which is currently running second according to the vote count, will not approve antinational positions. "We must remain faithful to the thousands of Bolivian nationalists who voted for us last Sunday," he said.

Banzer repeated today what he had said some weeks ago, to the effect that he will not support Siles Zuazo when the Bolivian Congress meets to appoint the constitutional president.

Bolivian business circles have expressed an open concern over the future leanings of the Bolivian Government under Siles Zuazo's administration.

However, even those groups which oppose Siles Zuazo's People's Democratic Union, agree that Siles Zuazo must be appointed constitutional president because his lead in the vote count is too great to warrant any objections.

Siles Zuazo, Paz Meeting

PY050305 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Exchanging smiles and protocol greetings, the country's main political leaders today sounded out possible congressional negotiations which will have to be held to elect the new president. This miracle took place today at the reception given by U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman on the occasion of another anniversary of the U.S. independence.

The reception was attended by Hernan Siles Zuazo, the winner of the election and candidate of the People's Democratic Union, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Walter Guevara Arze, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas and other leaders. The government delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz and Minister Fernando Salazar Paredes.

When the third round of drinks and snacks was being served, La Paz Archbishop Msgr Jose Manrique made a very nice personal political attempt at promoting an agreement between Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro, who were then in different groups. Monsignor Manrique ushered Paz Estenssoro toward Siles Zuazo's group and asked both leaders to shake hands and urged them to seek an agreement in Congress for the good of the country.

Both seriously and jokingly, Monsignor Manrique warned them that the people expect positive solutions to their problems from now on. Siles Zuazo and Paz Estenssoro congratulated each other and expressed their desire to reach satisfactory agreements.

UDP, PS-1 REJECTE ACCUSATION OF ELECTION IRREGULARITIES

PY041917 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The People's Democratic Union (UDP) and the Socialist Party One (PS-1) rejected the arguments of the National Revolutionary Movement Alliance (MNR-a) and the National Democratic Action (ADN) on possible irregularities in the department vote count.

In a lengthy statement the above-mentioned parties, who termed the accusations as contradictory and incoherent, opposed the holding of a new investigation as was requested by the MNR-A and the ADN.

(Jaime Taborga), of the PS-1, stated that it is quite clear that there is a plan to delay the final results of the elections as well as one to introduce a new type of irregularity: that is, oversight.

(Alcides Alvarado), in the name of the UDP, stated his opposition to the recount of all the ballot boxes in La Paz. He supported his opposition by stating that there are no legal grounds for these accusations since there is no proof of such irregularities, proof that is stipulated by the electoral law.

UDP DISAVOWS FALSE ELECTION PROPAGANDA

PY031543 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Democratic Union, UDP, has, through its leaders, categorically rejected the propaganda being disseminated in different parts of the city in the name of this party. According to this propaganda, the UDP, once in power, would implement government and political programs against private enterprise and the armed forces. Regarding this propaganda, Oscar Eid, said:

[Begin Eid recording] Propaganda literature bearing the UDP symbol is being distributed. This literature refers to the UDP victory and discusses economic, political and social matters which the UDP is allegedly going to implement once in government.

This propaganda completely distorts and contradicts the UDP points of view on these matters. [end recording]

According to the UDP, this propaganda continues the terrorist campaign aimed at distorting the democratic process. The UDP also referred to the propaganda in leaflets which is said to be similar to the [word indistinct] leaflets.

(Carlos Soria), another UDP leader, indicated that this propaganda may be the start of a new effort to make a mockery of the will of the people expressed through the votes. The UDP leaders are evaluating the results of the national elections and after a better panorama of the elections is obtained, the UDP will make the necessary political contacts to plan how to act in Congress. The UDP leaders said that their party will have a majority in Congress and that under no circumstance will they contact the National Democratic Action, ADN.

[Begin Eid recording] Under no circumstances will the UDP carry out negotiations with General Banzer because of what he has represented. The ideological concepts advocated by General Banzer and by the UDP are diametrically opposed. [end recording].

MNRU SAYS CONGRESS SHOULD CONFIRM ELECTION WINNER

PY031552 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Raul Lema Patino, secretary general of the United National Revolutionary Movement, MNRU, said that his party believes that the national Congress should confirm as president the candidate who obtains the majority in the elections.

[Begin Lema recording] The desires of the party which receives the most popular votes in the recent elections should be fulfilled. The MNRU will continue in its political struggle because this party was recently created, only last May. We believe that the results obtained by our party in this electoral process provides a good beginning for the political activities of this party which represents the national left but is not committed to the international left. [end recording]

MNRI LEADER CALLS FOR MNR-UDP AGREEMENT

PY031926 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The possibility of an agreement between the People's Democratic Union, UDP, and the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, to prevent a deadlock in electing a president is becoming more realistic as a result of contacts between leaders of the two parties.

The agreement may apparently be based on a reconciliation of the two movements in support of the democratic system. Fernando Bautista Gumucio, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, MNRI, praised today the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez regarding the need to search for interparty agreement.

[Begin Gumucio recording] I read the remarks made by Leonidas Sanchez, the high-ranking MNR leader. I believe that the people of the country--through different organizations, not necessarily political groups--want to avoid at any cost a deadlock in electing a president. Siles Zuazo himself has stated his great desire to open a wide spectrum of possibilities in the conversations with the purpose of reaching a broad-based national agreement for the future. I belive it would be regrettable, it would be deplorable, to reach a deadlock again due to political intransigence since this would help the coupist plans. I believe that there are still no direct conversations between the MNR and the UDP. [end recording]

GARCIA MEZA SEES POSSIBLE INTERFERENCE AFTER VOTE

PY040055 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 p 5

[By special correspondent Efigenia Menna Barreto]

[Text] La Paz--The Bolivian Armed Forces have the support of all the South American countries when it comes to stopping the extreme left from taking over the country and they will interfere with the election results if it is noted that there is an infiltration of international communism or if there is any type of fraud which favors the political parties. These statements were made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, during an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

The Bolivian general calls attention to the fact that the armed forces have the support of the majority of the peasants, who make up 70 percent of the population. The peasants have already started to complain about the significant number of votes in favor of the leftist leader, Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is even taking votes away from the conservative candidate, Victor Paz Estenssoro, who in turn is being accused of committing fraud, something that is reinforcing rumors about disagreements that will lead to the interference of the armed forces. Regarding this matter, Garcia Meza said that he intends to evaluate the degree of faith that the peasants have in the military-peasant pact, "because military unity is indissoluble. He recalled that "President Lidia Gueiler has been able to remain in power because she has the support of the military."

Making it clear that he was clarifying the situation in Bolivia for the Brazilian Government and people, Garcia Meza made a warning about the infiltration of foreign ideologies, holding them responsible for the terrorist attacks that have occurred throughout the country.

"In Bolivia," he said, "there is an extremism disguised as democracy." He asserts that the country has special conditions of underdevelopment and a very young population. "This requires a managed democracy, very different from absolute freedom."

Garcia Meza has refused to meet with Bolivian and foreign journalists and has therefore become the most sought after authority by the press which is seeking him out so that he can define the position of the military in the face of an eventual impasse in Congress when it has to select the future president from among the candidates with the most votes.

In his first interview after the elections, in which Siles Zuazo continues to hold the lead--thus causing concern in the sectors that see the threat of a coup d'etat in a victory of the left--the army commander asserts that the armed forces have never been against the country's democratization. "On the contrary, we have always shared that desire of the people. What we disagree with at this time, as the neighboring countries also disagree, is that an extreme leftist government should assume power, something that could influence other nations, especially in South America, including Brazil."

Question: What is your position with regard to the terrorist attacks that are a daily occurrence in the country?

Answer: It is my belief that national security is the responsibility of the armed forces. Currently we are experiencing a totally democratic process with a struggle between political parties of various types of leanings, going from the extreme right to the extreme left, and it is our belief that these attacks come from one of these factions. The armed forces, through their competent organizations, are trying to establish the origins of these attacks that are placing the people's security in danger.

Question: Is it your opinion then that it is the action of foreign groups that are interested in disturbing the country's process?

Answer: I am certain of it, because our country's political fights have never included these types of attacks, such as occur in other parts of the world.

Question: Today's newspapers are talking about an election fraud. In the event that this is proved, what kind of attitude will the armed forces adopt?

Answer: My advisers have not given me any reports to this effect. Anyway, the armed forces are observing the evolution of the process and they will have to adopt a position at the time of any popular discontent and if it is proved that there has been an electoral fraud favoring one or another party.

Question: Before the elections you stated that the armed forces would respect the results of the election, depending on who won. Can you explain this please?

Answer: We are going to defend the candidate who comes within our country's constitutional norms--in other words, the armed forces will respect the results of the elections if they do not violate the Constitution.

Question: To date all the facts indicate that all the candidates come within the framework of the Constitution.

Answer: I do not know. I am not a politician.

Question: When you refer to an incorrect situation, is fraud the only possibility or could some type of foreign force in the country be termed as an irregular situation?

Answer: Of course, it would be considered as an incorrect position in any party. Because we, the armed forces, cannot allow any manipulation of the popular vote.

Question: Candidate Walter Guevara Arze said recently that the government is in the Quemado Palace and yet in fact the seat of power is located at Miraflores headquarters. Is this true?

Answer: Mr Guevara Arze is still bleeding from his wound. He became an enemy of the armed forces because, when he was president, he did not at any time know how to channel matters in a convenient way.

Question: In your opinion, are the people prepared to live under a democratic government?

Answer: To my understanding, democracy is not libertinism. What we need in our country is a special type of democracy, a managed democracy, because our people are very young and underdeveloped. It is necessary to give them special guidance in order to achieve the democracy that is to be implemented at this time.

Question: What do you have to say about the difficult times that the armed forces and the government of Lidia Gueiler have experienced?

Answer: The armed forces have never experienced difficult times because they have always been coherent. We, the military leaders, are always in agreement in our decisions and the rest of the officers are attentive to the decisions of their superiors. President Lidia Gueiler has remained in power thanks to the armed forces, because there was a time when she lost the support of the Congress, which elected her, of the workers and of the political parties.

DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS TALKS WITH M-19

PA031620 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--National Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva says that he would never under any circumstances have accepted the 19 April Movement's [M-19] proposal to hold talks in Panama. He said that this is a moral impossibility,not only due to the subject, but because the government has no reason to go to another country to hold such talks.

The defense minister did not comment on the persons who accepted the M-19's proposal but privately said that former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vazquez Carrisoza lost his way and made a wron decision in agreeing to hold talks with the subversive group.

Extradition Requests

PA060346 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1651 GMT 5 Jul 80

[By Librado Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 5 Jul (EFE)--While the M-19's high command holds a "summit" meeting in Panama, the Colombian Government has requested the extradition of the subversive leaders and has censored the press, radio and television in this country. The extradition request is based on a treaty existing between Panama and Colombia. The guerrilla leaders have been tried or sentenced by Colombian courts.

According to government sources, the military judge who investigates the M-19 has already requested the extradition of the M-19 high command and the Foreign Ministry has presented the request to the Panamanian Government. The request was based on the confirmation of a conversation by the guerrilla chiefs last Friday when one of their key men, a medical doctor and former congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, telephoned from Panama to announce the holding of the "summit".

Meanwhile, the Colombian courts ordered the release of almost 30 guards at La Picota Prison. The guards were arrested following the escape of guerrilla chiefs Marin and Ospina. Additionally, the Directorate General of Prisons ordered the dismissal of the prisons deputy warden, retired Maj Fidel Augusto Pinzon, and the transfer to another prison of Warden Col Oslando Pena.

President Julio Cesar Turbay's administration will ask the Panamanian regime for the extradition of the M-19 leaders, including Carlos Toledo Plata, according to newspaper reports. The charges will be the same ones made at the beginning of this year, following the publication of an Amnesty International report in London regarding an alleged serious violation of human rights.

DEFENSE, FORMER FOREIGN MINISTERS FEUD OVER POLICY

PA031621 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Edgar Francisco Acudiollo report]

[Text] A new confrontation between National Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza emerged today following Camacho Leyva's statements on the activities and personality of the former foreign minister, according to the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

The defense minister said that he former foreign minister has lost his way and is frustrated. He said that one cannot understand why the son of one of the country's most distinguished generals should gratuitously hate the military and, having been one of the most pampered by the system,he is now proposing its complete replacement.

In addition, he is keeping bad company. I believe that the result of the takeover of the [Dominican] Embassy caused Dr Vasquez no end of frustration. When he went to the palace to submit his report to the president on his negotiations [words indistinct] I believe that being a class-A bureaucrat, he hoped to obtain some type of post and he did not manage to obtain this, said the defense minister.

Alfredo Vasquez Carr'soza, good morning, Radio Sutatenza greets you. What is your opinion of the national defense minister's statements?

[Begin Vasquez Carrisoza recording] You have just read it to me. I had not read it because the newspaper has not yet arrived at my home. My initial reaction is that, with all due respect for the dignity of Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, these are just foolish remarks because they have neither heads nor tails. In the first place he said there that I hate the military. I absolutely do not hate the military; that I lost my way... What is true is that my opinions are diametrically opposed to those of General Camacho Leyva because I respect human rights, which is precisely what Pope John Paul II is defending after having proclaimed them in Puebla and other parts of the world. I believe that the mere mention of human rights angers the general. They do not anger me. Rather, they accompany, encourage and enthuse me.

On his opinion on my presence in the Dominican Embassy, he is completely ignoring the facts. I went there by demand, at the friendly request of the president of the republic after having been cited by former President Misael Pastrana Borrero. He forgets completely that at a moment of danger to many lives and uncertainty for the government, I offered myself without being prompted to talk directly with persons to whom I had never spoken in my life and that I then went immediately to the palace to report to the president and the Cabinet ministers what the guerrilla group's conditions were. However, I did not think or imagine that I would get any post.

The defense minister is completely wrong and in this respect, as well others, his statements are a lot of foolishness. Next Tuesday, when I write for the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, I will have the opportunity to deal with fairly serious aspects of the security statutes. For the time being I end my reply as you have graciously permitted me to tell it to your listeners. [end recording]

Thank you, Alfredo Vasquez Carrosoza.

However, the controversy with the national defense minister continues from other points of the compass. Retired Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar said today that Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has a curious (?opinion) for this former chief and comrade in arms [words indistinct] the defense minister's public actions in his customary disparaging and autocratic style.

LEFTIST GROUP REJECTS GOVERNMENT AMNESTY OFFER

PA070209 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Army of National Liberation [ELN] of Colombia has rejected an official amnesty plan offered by the government which will be presented to the Congress in the next legislative session opening on 20 July.

A bulletin issued by the ELN on the 16th anniversary of its creation, partially published in the daily EL ESPECTADOR, states that the government's initiative is intended to divert the people's attention and the sympathy they feel toward the guerrilla fronts. The document adds that guerrilla organizations are the armed alternative and only solution to the problems in that nation--problems such as the high cost of living, unemployment, poverty and repression against the people.

REPORTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION CONFLICT

EFE Report

PA060223 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 5 Jul (EFE)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has presented his resignation due to differences with the president of the republic, according to unofficial reports broadcast here tonight by Radio Quito. The radio station, quoting well-informed sources, said that chief of state Jaime Roldos Aguilera will accept the foreign minister's resignation. Pareja had been foreign minister since 10 August, when President Roldos assumed power.

Unconfirmed reports claim that Alfredo Barrera Valverde, present Ecuadorean ambassador to Spain, will be the new Ecuadorean foreign minister.

AFP Report

PA061823 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 6 Jul (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco has tendered his resignation for reasons of health, well-informed sources announced here today. The resignation of Foreign Minister Pareja will probably be considered tomorrow by President Jaime Roldos, who is spending the weekend at his private home in Guayaquil with his family.

Pareja Diezcanseco told AFP that in fact he presented his resignation last April. The intense work he has had since he took the post of minister last August had affected his health, he added. This resignation, he said, had been postponed at the president's request. Today, Pareja said, I have presented it again for the same reasons. I am exhausted. I have asked for authorization from President Roldos in Guayaquil to publicly announce my decision.

Pareja told AFP that "there is no conflict with President Roldos. Not only am I in total agreement with the president on international issues, but I am also in agreement with him in his policy of democracy and reforms," he added. Pareja said: "I am his good friend and will continue to be so."

Pareja has acted brilliantly as president of the Council of Ministers of the Andean Group. He participated actively and positively on behalf of the Andean Group in his visit to Spain and to the EEC in Brussels.

Pareja Denial

PA061822 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1737 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 6 Jul (EFE)--Official sources today denied reports about the alleged resignation of Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco.

The minister himself told the newspaper EL TELEGRAFO that he is still in his post and anticipated that he may leave on 18 July for Nicaragua in his role as president of the Andean Foreign Ministers Council and for the anniversary celebration of the Sandinist victory.

For his part, Carlos Cortes, secretary general of public information, in response to a question by the newspaper EL UNIVERSO also denied that the minister had resigned. The news about the alleged resignation was broadcast Saturday by Radio Quito citing unofficial sources.

BELAUNDE REITERATES PRICE INCREASE DEMAND

PY062046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Jul (AFP)--President-elect Fernando Belaunde and his economic minister, Manuel Ulloa, have reiterated their request for the military government of General Bermudez to provide them with reliable information on the state of the nation. Stressing that their responsibility will begin on 28 July when they assume power, Belaunde and Ulloa reiterated their concern about the military regime's delay in ordering the price increase of basic items, thus "damming up" the inflationary process.

The debate over the economic crisis between the outgoing and the incoming government is taking the shape of a conflict which is made worse by the current wave of strikes demanding salary readjustments under threat of bringing the country to a halt in coming months. Political and economic circles note that the economic policy of the current government provided for a readjustment of prices and salaries in April, but that the readjustment was postponed to permit the May elections to proceed calmly.

Price increases and salary readjustments have been set aside by the military regime and 2 days ago Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva revealed that the authorities will not adopt any measure in that regard in order to leave the problem in the hands of the incoming constitutional government. This incoming government, however, refuses to shoulder the burden for measures which are unpopular at a time when the people are going through the fourth year of the worst economic crisis in Peru's history, amid the merciless effects of recession and inflation.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO CONFRONT PROBLEMS 'REALISTICALLY'

PA062237 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] The government that will assume power on 28 July will confront the problems now troubling the Peruvian people "realistically and without demagoguery and false promises," President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry said yesterday.

In statements made as he was on his way to the residence of the Basadre family to pay a posthumous homage to Peruvian historian Jorge Basadre, Belaunde said that when he assumes power he will appeal to all the country to cooperate in confronting the nation's problems.

He said that the wave of strikes affecting the country is caused by inflation, but that "we are confident that the Peruvian people can overcome this problem."

Transfer Without Unrest

Regarding a report by a news agency that relations between the Peoples Action Party and the military government had become tense, he said: "There is no reason to consider them conflictive."

"We have different points of view but we have a common denominator, which is that of giving the country a peaceful transfer of power without unrest," he emphasized.

Regarding the announcement that the Bolivian president would cancel her plans to attend the inaugural ceremony if the case of the Argentine exiles is not cleared up, Belaunde said that he had not been informed of the matter.

"I only know that so far we will be honored with her presence, as well as with the presence of representatives of other countries with which we hold diplomatic relations. We shall receive all our guests with great pleasure," he emphasized. After replying to questions from newsmen, the president-elect was greeted by an Ecuadorean and a Cuban who were waiting for him at the door of his residence. The Cuban visitor, Pedro Fernandez Alvarado, greeted Belaunde in the name of the Cuban refugees in Peru.

MARKER PRICE OF OIL INCREASED TO $32 PER BARREL

PA040300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP)--According to an announcement made by Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuela increased the marker price of its oil to $32 retroactive to 1 July.

Venezuela increased by an average of $0.60 the scale of 7 types of crudes it exports, using $32 as the marker price for the API [American Petroleum Institute] grade 34 which is equivalent to the light Arabian oil.

Venezuela is thus complying, Calderon Berti said, with the resolutions of the last conference of OPEC, of which it is a member.

Further Details

PA041707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jul (AFP)--The Energy and Mines Ministry announced here today that the price of medium and light crudes will be increased by 60 cents to $34.85 per barrel effective 1 July.

Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said that according to the decision reached by OPEC at the meeting in Algiers to use the marker crude of 34 API [American Petroleum Institute] at $32 a barrel [as a basis], "we have proceeded to adjust the price of medium and light crudes effective 1 July by 60 cents, placing Venezuela's crudes at $34.85 a barrel."

Based on the Energy and Mines Ministry's report, the new prices of light, medium and heavy crudes will be as follows:

Office [Oficina], 34.00 (API) -	$34.85 a barrel
Tia Juana, light, 31.00 (API) -	$33.00 a barrel
Tia Juana, medium, 26.00 (API) -	$29.80 a barrel
Tia Juana, medium, 24.00 (API) -	$29.03 a barrel
Merey, 18.00 (API) -	$25.53 a barrel
Bacaquero, 17.00 (API) -	$24.95 a barrel
Bachaquero, 14.00 (API) -	$22.46 a barrel
Boscan, 10.00 (API) -	$19.90 a barrel

Calderon reiterated Venezuela's proposals at the OPEC and international forums regarding the need for all countries in the world and particularly the industrialized nations, which are the largest consumers, "to draft energy conservation policies to substantially reduce consumption." He reiterated that those nations should "make a great research and development effort to use alternative energy sources."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH COLOMBIA ON MARINE BORDERS END

PA040400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP)--The fourth round of Colombian-Venezuelan negotiations on marine borders in the Gulf of Venezuela ended here today without a final solution. A fifth round of talks will be held in Cartagena, Colombia beginning on 1 September.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW PETROLEUM PRICES

PA040427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jul (AFP)--Mexico today set new prices for its petroleum at $34.50 and $29.00 per barrel. These rates will be retroactive to 1 July and will be in effect through 30 September, it was officially announced today.

Further Details

PA041644 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0453 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] PEMEX officially announced last night that Mexico has increased the price of its petroleum for export. PEMEX reports that 'Isthmus' of API [American Petroleum Institute] grade 34 oil is priced at $34.50 per barrel and the "Maya" crude of API grade 23 is worth $29 per barrel. Until 30 June, the price for the highest grade API oil had been $33.50 per barrel and $28 for the grade 23 API.

The new prices became effective on 1 July, PEMEX reported. The price increase was approved during PEMEX negotiations with its main clients, PEMEX added. According to Mexico's oil exporting policy, prices are reviewed every 3 months. Mexico is not a member of OPEC.

NO CONNECTION FOUND BETWEEN U.S. PROJECT, DROUGHT

FL021354 Merida Radio Yucatan Network in Spanish 1245 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The secretariat for Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources [SARH] has not filed any claim with the United States for damages caused to Mexico's agriculture because no connection has been (?found) between the project and the country's drought, Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda has stated. The foreign secretary reported that the U.S. Government has asked for authorization for its hurricane hunters to fly over national territory from July to December and to land here if the need arises. However, he said, authorization has not been granted at the SARH's request. We want to make absolutely sure that the project will not cause any harm to our climatic cycles, he added. The project is the [name indistinct].

PRESIDENT TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRAZIL

PA030434 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] President Lopez Portillo will make an official visit to Brazil this month. The confirmation was made by a spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, who announced that the Mexican president will start his visit to Brazil at Manaus, capital of the northern province of Amazonas, where he will arrive on 17 July. On 28 July President Lopez Portillo will go to Brasilia where he will remain until 30 July.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GDR--The building of a radio broadcasting center in Mexico, with the cooperation of GDR specialists, has been announced in official German circles. The station for shortwave broadcasts will be built 50 km from Mexico City in (Oxaltepec) with the cooperation of the GDR foreign trade concern. The GDR cooperates with Mexico in the supplying of transmission and communication plants and in the preparation of projects and the training of technical personnel. [Text] [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jul 80 PA]

CANAL TREATY VIOLATIONS CRITICIZED

PA070241 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 4-a

[Luis Restrepo Rosas article: "A Strong Accusation"]

[Text] I already knew of the case that the social security fund general director had publicly criticized. It has to do with another violation of the Panama Canal Treaty committed this time by U.S. contractors with the approval of the U.S. Armed Forces and Defense Department. For 9 months those companies have violated Panamanian social security laws. Some of these companies have even kept the fees deducted from the workers and used them for other things.

The social security fund director was explicit in his criticism of a highly dangerous situation. If they had not been criticized, if no pressure had been exerted to put a stop to it, the other party could well have made it a precedent and legalized it to their convenience.

The social security fund director explained in detail the case to which we are referring; and, as I said before, it was known because the victims went to the trouble of presenting the problem to their friends, who published it. This column dealt with the matter a few weeks ago as part of the complaints made by employees of the Panama Canal Commission, an organization which is also interpreting the Torrijos-Carter treaties as it pleases.

Last Tuesday, I published and commented on a series of complaints from workers from the Panama Canal Commission and the administration of the so-called Panama Canal Joint Defense Areas. I do not know if this image of joint defense really exists; and I do not know the role played by the Panamanian Armed Forces in the system. I have been told that the Panamanians make no decisions, do not participate and are not consulted in making decisions, which permitted the other party to deny the Panamanian workers their social security rights. According to what I have been told, there are millions of balboas involved in the form of workers fees illegally kept by the contractors companies, as I mentioned before, with the approval of the U.S. Armed Forces and U.S. Defense Department.

Dr Saied said that "after much struggling, complaining and demanding it was possible to get the U.S. Embassy's attention. The U.S. ambassador considered the Panamanian social security fund claim as just and has managed to get the companies involved to abide by the Panamanian laws on social security beginning in the month of July. However, according to Dr Saied, there is still much to be resolved, especially the 9 months' fees owed the workers and bosses.

All this justifies the campaign carried out by this column in relation to what is taking place with the Panama Canal Treaty. Arrogance, injustice and unilateral interpretation are common practice, while Panamanians are being led into traps which injure our interests.

The patriotism of Panamanians does not cloud their intelligence or block their minds, and for this reason we can appreciate, in all its historic significance to mankind, the American Revolution. I personally admire its great heroes--Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln. I consider it a revolution which promoted human rights, freedom in every aspect and democratic institutions. I also admire the marvelous progress of that nation and its unity as a nation.

But it is things such as that which Dr Saied has criticized--things which occur every day--that today prevent the Panamanians from having faith in the northern nation.

U.S. FOURTH OF JULY INVITATIONS REJECTED

PA041836 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 pp D-10, B-8

[Letter by newsman Victor M. Franceschi to U.S. Ambassador Ambler H. Moss

[Text] Panama, 1 July 1980

Your Excellency Ambler Moss Jr., U.S. Ambassador

U.S. Embassy, Panama City

Dear friend:

It is my pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your kind invitation to have me and my wife attend the commemoration of another independence anniversary of your great nation.

As on other occasions, it would be a pleasure to be with you and your honorable wife in that climate of frank and spontaneous comradeship which has characterized our meetings.

However, I cannot be with you on the occasion of your kind invitation. There are evident difficulties created by your illustrious government in the implementation of the recently signed Torrijos-Carter treaties. The coordinating committee of policies for Canal Zone civilian personnel has been causing problems for our fellow citizens on wage rates which have been applied in an unjust manner.

Another source of friction is taking place at the Canal Commission, whose board of directors, due to the fact that the majority of its members are U.S. citizens, has been incurring a number of violations of the letter and spirit of the instruments regulating the Panama Canal operation and bilateral relations between the two governments.

As long as these situations prevail, I feel that my presence at an official ceremony at the U.S. Embassy of which you are in charge would be condoning such attitudes.

With no further comments, wishing you all success in your diplomatic career and happiness to you and your family and the great American people, I reiterate my friendship to you.

[signed] Victor M. Franceschi, 4 Jul 80

PDP Leader Response

PA031655 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 pp 1a, 6a

[Letter sent by Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party (PDP) to U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss]

[Text] Panama City, 26 June 1980

Mr. Ambler Moss, U.S. Ambassador to Panama

Dear Ambassador:

We hereby acknowledge receipt of your invitation to attend the commemoration of the independence of the United States of America on 4 July.

We would like to point out that this is the first time that the U.S. Embassy has seen fit to address the representative of the Panamanian People's Party [PDP], the party of Panamanian communists. This means that after 50 years of hard struggle by our organization for our national and social liberation and for Panamanian democracy, you have had to realize that we are a real political factor, and a force that cannot be ignored in our country's existence.

You, however, represent a government which, because of its foreign and social policy, does not represent the spirit of independence of the American people. On the contrary, through its orientation and effect, it denies this heritage. It is a well-known fact that the government which you represent, despite having recognized our basic rights over all our territory--and although there are contractual obligations still handled selfishly despite those commitments--blocks our effective application of the national rights of the Panamanian people and government, and hinders or exerts pressure on the exercise of our national self-determination.

Public opinion is well aware that despite the promises made by the government you represent regarding human rights, not only have these promises resulted in empty words, but there is clear proof of the support which your official agencies give in America to dictators like Pinochet, the Salvadoran junta, Romeo Lucas in Guatemala, Duvalier in Haiti, Stroessner in Paraguay, the military fascists in Uruguay, to Somoza to the very end and the bloody repression against blacks and Latin American minorities in the United States.

Internationally, your government has hindered the approval of the SALT II agreement. It has bolstered the renewal of the arms race. It has pressured NATO to engage in a costly offensive system of "missiles" which are already being installed in West Europe. It has led the world to the brink of war. Some examples of U.S. administrative policy are: provocations against Cuba; increasingly open interventions in Central America; support of Israel's warlike policy; threats against Iran and Afghanistan; protection afforded to the former shah of Iran; abetting of anti-Soviet policy and support of the present Beijing rulers.

Our party fervently defends peace, national and social liberation, democracy, and the people's right to self-determination. It is, therefore, clear that our position is contrary to that of your government, and that under these conditions it is impossible for me to accept your invitation.

I therefore thank you for your courtesy, but because of moral and revolutionary political conviction, I cannot accept it.

Yours truly,

Ruben Dario Souza

Secretary general, People's Party of Panama, 1 July 80

CUBAN AIRLINES OFFICIAL REQUESTS ASYLUM IN U.S.

PA042302 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Juan (Riso), who was assistant manager of Cubana de Aviacion airlines in Panama City, has requested and received asylum in the United States for himself, his wife and children. The Cuban citizen--who was being sought by officials of the Cuban Embassy for the past 8 days--and his family left Panama by land through the border with Costa Rica. From San Jose they left for the United States which today, 4 July, is celebrating the 204th anniversary of its independence. In addition to freeing himself from the Cuban communist regime, (Riso) flew to North America with funds from the Cuban airline, which has not commented on (Riso's)disappearance.

BELIZE

U.K. CESSION OF BELIZE LAND TO GUATEMALA RUMORED

FL031905 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 29 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Thursday, June 26--Guatemala's foreign minister, Ing. Rafael Castillo Valdez, is in London this week and today paid a visit to the Foreign Office where he reportedly held talks with Mr. Nicholas Ridley, British secretary of state for Commonwealth affairs. Voice of America in its morning broadcast mentioned the visit but did not say what the talks were about.

It is being widely speculated that Castillo Valdez has gone to London to deliver the Guatemalan reply to the latest set of British proposals--either that or to seek some clarification.

The Price government in Belize has never admitted it, but all indications point to a redefining of the Belize southern boundary as being the key concession in the British proposals. Guatemala is said to be insisting on this because she now needs a pipeline to carry her crude oil from oil wells in and around Xuctzul, in Alta Verapaz, to the coast. Guatemala hopes to obtain substantial Israeli assistance in building the pipeline but wants clear title to all the land over which the pipeline will be laid.

The proposal to cede some of Belize's land to the Guatemalans, no matter how small, has met once more with immediate and vociferous opposition here in Belize. The opposition Democratic Party has sent off a volley of telegrams to the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington and is prepared to launch a series of street demonstrations condemning this plan. Both the Dangriga town board and the Belize city council have passed resolutions opposing land cession in any shape or form and have called upon the National Assembly in Belmopan to enshrine this resolve in the form of a resolution of the House and Senate. The city council in its resolution also called on the government to give a formal commitment that the people of Belize will be consulted in a referendum on any final proposals for a settlement of the dispute.

Meanwhile the leadership of the governing People's United Party appears to be playing its own deep game--outwardly opposing any concessions involving land but tacitly encouraging the British to impose precisely such a settlement.

COSTA RICA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES PLO RECOGNTION

PA052354 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 8 A

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada stated that it is not true that our country recognizes the PLO. "We do not recognize the PLO as a legal entity nor as legal incumbent [titular de derecho]. We recognize the Palestinian people's right to be represented in international organizations and forums by whomever they consider advisable," emphasized Niehaus.

This newspaper reported in its 1 July issue that our country had recognized the PLO as representative of the Palestinian people according to a statement read by Miguel Yamuni, our ambassador to the Arab nations. Our diplomatic representative read the statement in the presence of Hammadi Essid, the assistant secretary general of the Arab League. According to what Mr Yamuni said, our government made this decision years ago.

Point 6 of the statement reads as follows: "We recognize the Palestinian people's right to be represented as such in international negotiations and forums and the legitimacy of this representation is in the PLO, as recognized by the United Nations, until the Palestinian people become sovereign and are able to democratically decide on the creation of a national government."

According to Niehaus, what is recognized is that the Palestinian people may be represented by whomever they choose. If the Palestinians wish to be represented by Egypt or Libya or any other nation, we will recognize it. In this case in particular, he added, the Palestinian people are represented by the PLO.

Meanwhile, Mr Yamuni stated that he had never said that Costa Rica recognized the PLO or that this recognition occurred during the administrations of Oduber and Figueres in which Gonzalo Facio was foreign minister.

Editor's note: Mr Yamuni was not quoted as having said that our country recognized that the PLO represents the Palestinian people. What was said is that this organization was recognized by our government according to a document read by the official. Neither was it said that this recognition had been made--as Mr Yamuni says--during the administrations of Oduber and Figueres. It was said that it had occurred years ago. Since the reply was so ambiguous, we sought the opinion of Gonzalo Facio, who said that during the 8 years he was foreign minister, the recognition had not occurred.

Further Niehaus Comment

PA032021 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, has said that the Costa Rican Government supports the internationalization of Jerusalem because this would contribute to world peace. He said that the PLO's change to the effect of no longer maintaining that its objective is the destruction of Israeli state, is a very important decision.

Niehaus added that if the Palestinian people should decide to have the PLO represent them, this organization might be recognized. For the time being, however, the only recognition we accord them is representation in international organizations.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CUBAN REFUGEE CONFERENCE

Tripartite Commission Report

PA051601 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 6 A

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo reiterated at the opening of the second international conference on the humanitarian aspects of the exodus of the Cubans attended by delegations of 22 countries, the need to demand of the government of Fidel Castro a humanitarian solution to the emigration of thousands of Cubans who want to leave the island.

Among those attending the conference which opened yesterday and will end today is William Bowdler, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who on Sunday night met with President Carazo to analyze the situation of the exodus of Cubans. President Carazo told the delegates of his interest to solve the problem of the Cuban refugees and stressed the need to maintain respect for human rights.

For Carazo, the Cuban refugee problem is very serious and he therefore believes that the delegates to the conference should not only disucss the exit of Cubans from the island, but also find a way to incorporate them into the productive process of the country to which they are sent.

President Carazo said that it was difficult to obtain positive results because most of it depended on the attitude of the Cuban Government which has maintained, according to Carazo, an extreme attitude regarding the refugee problem.

During the conference held in May, it was agreed to appoint a tripartite commission formed by Carlos Aguilar Calderon, Frank Loy and Sir Keith Unwin, Costa Rican, U.S. and UK representatives respectively. The purpose of the commission was to make contacts with the Cuban Government. Two messages were sent to the Cuban Government for this purpose.

According to the report submitted by the commission through the U.S. representative, it was agreed that the mission was exclusively of a humanitarian nature. Their role was to cooperate with the Cuban Government to establish the procedures by which the persons who wanted to leave the island could request a visa and travel to the country willing to receive them. "We wanted to assure Cuba that our intention was not to discuss any of the reasons which had contributed to the desire to leave Cuba and not to discuss any other issue not directly related to our humanitarian mission," Loy pointed out. But Cuba turned down our proposal, Loy added.

According to Loy, a second note was sent to the Cuban Government in order to clear up misinterpretations on the part of the Cuban Government regarding the first message and to try to take advantage of the only constructive reaction to the first reply. The [Cuban] statement indicated that Cuba was willing to negotiate agreements with countries willing to receive the Cuban refugees. In this second note, Loy added, we expressed that the first proposal did not intend to replace bilateral agreements which in any event would be necessary to implement an organized emigration program under safe conditions. We reiterated the need to hold preliminary talks and the desire to discuss with the Cuban Government the conditions for any possible dialogue, which the Cuban Government considered important.

The Cuban Government did not accept the proposal, Loy said.

According to Loy, the Cuban reply established that the bilateral talks should include other pending issues among the countries involved and a procedure for the organized emigration. Loy said that this condition is cause for concern in view of the contacts that his government has had with the Cuban Government concerning the persons who are in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana and the exportation of criminals to the United States by Cuba.

"During these talks, the Cuban Government has clearly established its position that the humanitarian aspects related to the emigration from Cuba can only be considered in the context of a general resolution of all pending problems between the two countries," Loy disclosed. This attitude is cause for great concern among those seeking a prompt solution to the human suffering generated by the Cuban exodus, Loy added.

"Neither the United States, nor any country represented here, has the least interest to perpetuate any differences with the Cuban Government. But it is not realistic to insist on maintaining the human suffering caused by the chaotic emigration procedures which currently exist until a decision is reached on all political and economic differences that could exist between Cuba and its neighbors," Loy pointed out.

According to Loy the efforts made should not be considered futile, because they represent a big step forward in finding an overall solution. These efforts helped to precisely define the nature of the problem to be solved and the urgent need to find a solution to existing obstacles.

In the meantime, U.S. representative William Bowdler submitted a list of points which according to his government should be known at the conference. First, he said, it is necessary to establish a procedure for an organized emigration under secure conditions provided by Cuba. The essence of these procedures must be defined, Bowdler pointed out.

According to Bowdler, Cuba must be persuaded to discuss the matter with a humanitarian attitude. He said that the relocation of the Cuban refugees still is an urgent problem to be solved. He added that the conference should know of the forced emigration of criminals so that Cuba takes them back. Bowdler asked the conference to seek support from competent international organizations which can play an active role in finding solutions to the problem of the exodus of Cubans.

Finally, he said that we must not forget the situation of the Cubans who are in the U.S. Interests Office in Havana, which is worrying the United States.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA031900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2109 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Several countries and organizations today asked Fidel Castro take back the criminals who left Cuba among the emigrants and refugees. The petition was drafted here by representatives of various countries and organizations which participated for 2 days in an international conference on the problem of Cuban refugees.

A communique issued this morning by the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry states that the practice of exporting undesirable elements "sets a grave precedent for the international community." Additionally, the Republic of Cuba and the countries willing to receive Cuban emigrants are urged to continue to negotiate bilateral or other agreements to permit persons wanting to leave the island to do so in an orderly manner and under circumstances in which their safety is completely ensured when they request permission to travel to nations willing to receive them.

It was acknowledged that "mutual respect for laws and national immigration regulations are a necessary basis for guaranteeing orderly emigration under safe conditions. For this reason, the participants reached the conclusion that agreements reached between the Cuban Government and nations willing to receive Cuban emigrants must be based on the principle that all persons leaving the Cuban territory must enter the territory of another country in conformity with the laws and immigration policy of that country."

The conference also noted the advisability of considering the participation of international organizations competent in the resettlement of persons in talks between the Cuban Government and governments of other countries regarding safe and orderly immigration programs, so as to reconcile the preferences of the persons desiring to leave Cuba with the criteria of the receiving countries.

It was recognized as a basic principle that the security and well-being of the emigrants must be guaranteed while they are waiting to leave the country. In addition, the communique adds: "In view of the urgent nature of the problem, it was emphasized that the countries should not permit other aspects of their relations and other matters to delay the necessary solutions to end human suffering, and the governments noted their willingness to employ their best efforts to facilitate the conclusion of said orderly agreements under conditions of security between the Government of Cuba and the governments of other countries willing to receive Cuban emigrants."

"On the basis of these deliberations," the communique states, "the Government of Costa Rica agreed to convey to the secretary general of the United Nations and other competent organizations a request that--in accordance with the resolution of the UN Commission for Human Rights regarding mass exodus--it use its good offices to facilitate the conclusion of said orderly and safe arrangements between the Republic of Cuba and other interested countries. In addition, it was requested that other measures be taken within the organization's purview to facilitate a humanitarian solution to this problem.

The communique says that due to the urgency and importance of the matter, it was considered appropriate that the UN Economic and Social Council study it during its session which begins 2 July, in order to determine whether any other additional measure can be adopted to find a humanitarian solution of the problem. "Based on the experience of the present situation we pointed out the importance of the OAS considering the manner in which the regional system can cooperate in an integral solution of the problem, especially in the resettling of the persons who have left Cuba recently, and to study the norms and mechanisms to be followed in dealing with similar cases which may occur in the future."

The conference was attended, at the invitation of Costa Rica, by representatives of West Germany, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, the United States, France, Italy, Peru, the Low Countries, Great Britain, the Dominican Republic, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also present were delegates from the OAS, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, the Inter-American Human Rights Court, the EEC and the League of Red Cross Societies.

CUBAN REFUGEES PROTEST, DEMAND TO GO TO U.S.

PA031521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The 104 Cuban refugees staying at the Belen Inn are protesting because they still have not been able to leave for the United States where they say they have relatives. The refugees have placed posters at the inn saying: "We do not want food. We want to leave and join our relatives in the United States." "We want to go to the U.S.A." "Human rights."

The refugees refuse to see any newsmen. Meanwhile, Costa Rican immigration authorities, who have been in the Belen Inn, have indicated that some irregularities have occurred in the case of the refugees.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH MEXICO CONCLUDE

PA040305 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Mexican-Costa Rican Bilateral Commission on Economic Affairs has concluded its sessions after analyzing bilateral affairs over the past few years. During the 3-day meeting, the commission analyzed and drafted instruments which, according to representatives of the two countries, will permit the increase of Costa Rican exports to Mexico.

The meeting concluded with the approval of six basic agreements. The commission approved a bilateral tourism cooperation agreement which will be signed during the Mexican president's visit to Costa Rica at the end of the month.

Regarding industrial cooperation, both countries expressed their willingness to promote Mexican-Costa Rican investments in areas of common interest. They will also establish an exchange of information between the Costa Rican Economy, Industry and Commerce Ministry and the Mexican Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretariat by which Costa Rica will inform Mexico of investment opportunities in our country.

The Mexican delegation reported on projects dealing with the processing of agricultural products. Negotiations were also held between the Mexican National Trade Bank and the Costa Rican Development Corporation with the participation of the Costa Rican Central Bank for up to $21 million to be used by the Central American fertilizer plant for the purchase of raw material this year.

An agreement also states that negotiations were held on the Mexican National Bank's $5 million credit to the Costa Rican Central Bank to be used for the purchase of capital goods.

OIJ TO INVESTIGATE EXISTENCE OF SALVADORAN GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA040239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Judicial Investigations Organization (OIJ) has been ordered to verify the existence of training camps for Salvadoran guerrillas in Costa Rican territory. A group of expert investigators will try to confirm the charge made by Alberto Lorenzo, former military adviser to the Costa Rican president, regarding the operation of subversive training camps and the traffic in arms allegedly destined for Salvadoran guerrillas.

The OIJ reported that officials have received orders to get to the bottom of the issue regardless of whether prominent figures are involved. The order to confirm the existence of the camps was issued by the legislative commission that was formed recently to investigate the traffic of arms to Central America.

Investigators this afternoon got in touch with the former military adviser to gather all the information he has regarding his charge. Lorenzo accused former Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey of permitting the operation of the guerrillas and of tolerating the arms traffic.

EL SALVADOR

MAJANO COMMENTS ON DIALOGUE WITH LEFT, COUP POSSIBILITY

PA070146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1857 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 4 Jul (EFE)--The difficult political situation in El Salvador, the Salvadoran junta's consolidation problems, violence by guerrillas, coup rumors and a nation's pessimistic outlook: This is what the Spanish reader knows about the Salvadoran Republic and these are the questions the Madrid evening paper PUEBLO asked Col Adolfo Majano, the junta's controversial member.

The daily introduces Majano as a democrat, liberal and reformist, "a man," it says, "who insists on his concern for respect of human rights." If Majano is a liberal and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other colonel on the junta, is a hardliner, the obvious question is: "Is there division?"

"Frankly, yes," says Majano. "There are differences of opinion regarding strategy and procedures. But this happens in any group. I can speak about my personal positions," he stressed, "but I cannot judge those of Gutierrez because, up to now, I have agreed with the decisions made by the junta as a team."

"What I can explain very clearly," Majano added, "is that I will never go along with a political-military line that allows lack of respect for human rights. Neither can I allow this to be committed or ignored by the government."

Throughout the interview, Adolfo Majano showed himself to be a key man capable of holding a dialogue with the left and opening the nation's door to the future at a negotiation table. Will there be a negotiated solution? Majano is optimistic. "We have some views in common with the left," he affirmed. "The agrarian reform, nationalization of the banking system, foreign trade and respect for political ideas are all banners which the left has defended and which the government upholds," he remarked.

"I think the left continues to show a lack of credibility and this has become an obstacle for reaching an understanding. But the hour for renewing the possibilities of reaching such an understanding has arrived," Majano says.

Does this mean he is willing to sit at a negotiating table with revolutionary groups, such as the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces? asked reporter Vicente Romero. "This is an armed group," Majano replied, "and I do not think it is possible to negotiate directly with armed leftists groups. Those of the ultraright could demand the same. What the government can do is to offer a political umbrella open to a variety of organizations."

What about the People's Revolutionary Bloc? "Yes," replied Majano, "here, we can talk about a possible dialogue."

"This does not mean the government will open the door to the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM]," Majano emphasizes. There have been no contacts leading to dialogue with the CRM. However, there have been some contacts with certain sectors of the Revolutionary Democratic Front," he added.

When asked about the guerrilla offensive unleashed not only by the left but also by the right, Colonel Majano admitted that there is need for "an urgent solution. It is necessary to offer a possibility of understanding in the face of the armed struggle," he noted.

"In this regard," stressed Majano, "I think 1980 will be a decisive year because the reforms can consolidate the government and give the nation stability."

In the face of the danger that an understanding may not be reached in time, the threat of a coup d'etat is on everyone's minds. Majano replied: "Nothing can ever be completely ruled out. It could be--in fact, there has already been an attempt. It can happen one way or the other--by a military attack or behind closed doors. The struggle is on."

When reminded that 30 years ago, President Arbenz was overthrown in Guatemala with a reformist program that was more moderate than the junta's, Majano replied: "The very conservative classes have always predominated in Central America."

Further Comment

PA050346 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2020 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Col Adolfo Majano, one of the top Salvadoran leaders told Madrid's newspaper EL PUEBLO today that a possibility of understanding should be offered in the face of an armed struggle in which many Salvadorans may die. He said that the goal is to hold talks with the leftwing, but it has evidenced a lack of credibility, creating an obstacle in reaching an understanding by refusing to cooperate.

Colonel Majano discussed the United States, saying that El Salvador wants to unbind itself from the U.S. policy, but the United States is a powerful country which does have influence whether you want it or not. We are trying to unbind ourselves from any direct influence, which is a very big influence, and we are struggling to prevent that those possible changes [as heard] will influence our future, he concludes.

SIXTY MORE KILLINGS REPORTED; DUARTE TRAVELS TO FRG

PA031453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The killing of over 60 people in El Salvador and several actions by the revolutionary forces comprise today's range of events in that Central American nation.

It was learned today in this capital [not further identified] that the deaths of these new victims of repression have raised to over 3,000 the number of killings perpetrated thus far this year by the military and paramilitary forces of the Salvadoran regime. In addition, some sources reported that guerrilla commandos ambushed a police patrol in Santa Ana, 63 km to the country's west [as heard]. Two casualties among the government forces were reported.

It has also been learned that some 20 stores and several large businesses in El Salvador were damaged by dynamite bombings. The Red Coach restaurant located in El Escalon, a residential district in northern San Salvador, the (Lamar) Antique Shop, the Lucerna Pastry Shop and several stores in the (Plaza Suta) complex, among others, were damaged by bombs, the sources said. They added that four bodies with bullet holes of various calibers were found in Santa Ana. In Santa Elena, Usulutan, three unidentified persons machinegunned grade school teacher Reinaldo Farias. Five victims were found on the outskirts of San Salvador and five other bodies were located in Soyapango, near the Salvadoran capital.

In another quarter it has been learned that Napoleon Duarte, member of the military-Christian Democratic junta made a trip the FRG, where he was received by Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union. Duarte, whose visit was a surprise in the FRG, talked behind closed doors with several officials of the West German Foreign Ministry.

ARMY SEARCHES JESUIT COLLEGE;25 KILLED IN COUNTRY

PA051937 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, Jul 5 (AFP)--Salvadoran troops backed by tanks today occupied the Jesuit San Jose College and thoroughly searched it. None of the 1,500 students were present as schools are closed on Saturday in this country.

(Meanwhile 25 people have been killed in political violence throughout the country in the past 24 hours, bringing the national total this year to over 3,000 dead, according to local press reports).

The college, situated near the American Embassy, was one of the capital's most important schools but also housed the archbishop of San Salvador's "legal aid" offices which handle complaints against army repression. The invasion followed the church's announcement last Sunday that it would set up a welcome center for refugees fleeing violence in the countryside. (The government junta on Thursday extended by 30 days a four-month-old state of siege justified originally by political unrest throughout El Salvador).

Meanwhile about 100 soldiers said they had found Marxist books and thousands of extreme-leftist pamphlets in the legal aid offices. There were empty G-3 rifle shells and medicine in the rector's office, they added. It was the second time in eight days that Salvadoran Armed Forces took over an educational institution.

Army Communique

PA070142 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Armed Forces Press Committee communique to the people--issued 6 July 80; place not given]

[Text] Yesterday at 0730 a search operation of the San Jose College was carried out in order to determine the veracity of reports obtained at the national university that weapons and subversive literature were hidden in this school. The search was made in the presence of an archbishopric delegate and the monsignor dean of this school.

During the search of the offices of the juridical sector, which operates in an office in that same building, subversive literature, propaganda, operational plans, ammunition and empty shells of various calibers and two weapons, like those used in activities contrary to the humanitarian purpose of the office, were found.

Inside the building were also found operating manuals for weapons [words indistinct]. A house close to the school was also found to be connected through the outer fence of the area. In this house an illegal printing shop produces subversive material of the CPR [not further identified], Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, United Peoples Action Front, 28 February Peoples League, and Nationalist Democratic Union. Propaganda bombs, megaphones, red handkerchiefs and a pair of army boots were also found. Mario Atilio Granado Lopez, a Social Security Institute employee, was arrested in this operation. The aforementioned house is the site of the Social Security Workers Labor Union.

The search concluded at 1400 and had the cooperation of the church officials present, who signed the respective report. The armed forces, faithful to democratic principles, remain dedicated to guarantee citizen rights, maintain law and order and [words indistinct].

San Salvador, 6 July 1980.

ARMY'S SEARCH OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITY REPORTEDLY TO END

PA031517 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jul 80 pp 3, 11

[Text] Sources which were consulted yesterday said that the public security authorities are preparing to turn over the university buildings which have been in their hands since Thursday. They noted that the search for and the arranging of documents which implicate many top university personnel--linking them to top leaders of clandestine groups of the extreme left--are about to conclude. It was said that as soon as all the documents are in order, they will be presented to the newsmen.

In addition, all the offices are being put in order so that top university officials will not accuse the authorities of looting them when they are returned. It was also said that the authorities will try to turn the buildings over repainted to erase the shameful sight of the walls which are daubed with obscene slogans that offend the dignity of university authorities and students who do not want to be involved in political matters of this kind.

In a communique issued by the Superior University Council yesterday, the council said that it will not receive the university from any military organization. It demanded that the Archbishopric or the Accounts Court turn the buildings over. The council also urged the students not to accept any call to return to classes from any authority other than the present one "elected by the students themselves."

University Demand for Explanation

PA031518 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Jul 80 pp 3, 9

[Text] In a news conference held yesterday, the university authorities said: Let the university be returned as soon as possible and let the junta officially explain the reasons for the military occupation.

Felix Antonio Ulloa, the university rector, said: "The occupation is a serious error against the people because there are 30,000 students who are members of a similar number of families affected by this situation. The same goes for 5,000 employees and workers because the university is one of the largest sources of employment in the country.

He said that "there are delicate laboratories at the university such as those at the schools of chemistry and pharmacy, physics, odontology, medicine, and agronomical sciences. He noted that if these laboratories are not taken care of and maintained properly at all times, they will be damaged and this will result in large losses for the people who are the ones who support the university."

He added that damages which amount to more than 5 million colones were caused during this occupation because "valuable equipment was destroyed and many machines and mobile equipment are missing."

Regarding the tunnels, the rector said that "they are sewage and aqueduct tunnels which are as big as 1.70 meters high and were built by the Urban Development and Architecture Directorate with the authorization of the government itself. In addition, they were built during the CAPUES [expansion unknown] times when the university was intervened."

Regarding the existence of offices of political groups [at the university], Oscar Abarca, president of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students, said that "this could be explained because of the lack of political liberities in the country."

In conclusion, they said that "after several days it has been shown that there were no arsenals or military camps there. If there was any propaganda it was financed by the student and popular groups on their own account."

Human Rights Commission Protest

PA050156 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1820 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission has issued a statement against the invasions of the University of El Salvador and the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University [UCA]. Members of this commission recently said that the security forces are invading private properties in their search for arms. The University of El Salvador, they added, has been occupied since 26 June and the security forces are not only raiding it but are destroying the inheritance of that center which belongs to the people.

The UCA and other educational centers have been repeatedly raided and machinegunned, the members of the human rights commission concluded.

GROUPS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLINGS OF RIGHTISTS

ERP Communique

PA050343 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] In a communique that the Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP] sent to this station, it claimed that ERP members killed 21 members of rightist organizations--the Nationalist Conciliation Party, the Nationalist Democratic Organization and the local commanders--in the Morazan and San Miguel Departments. The ERP added that their squads are on a war footing in Morazan where intense battles occurred each day from 18-25 June. They noted that they carried out five ambushes, destroying vehicles and inflicting approximately 100 casualties on the military forces. Moreover, the ERP says that they killed two persons in San Miguel. The bodies were found in San Carlos and El Cuco.

FPL Claims

PA050344 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1249 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] In a communique that the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] sent to this station, it reported on its latest actions, including the killing of 28 members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] in various places in the country and of 3 members of the Death Squadron were: Juan Flores, killed in Ciudad Delgado; and Esteban Palacios, also killed in Ciudad Delgado; and Victor Manuel Ruiz, municipal police agent in Ciudad Delgado.

GUATEMALA

NEGOTIATIONS ON BELIZE TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

PA040226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2245 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatamalan Foreign Ministry today announced that Guatemala and Great Britain will hold a new round of negotiations on the future of Belize in New York on 7 July. The Guatemalan delegation will be headed by former Foreign Minister Jorge Skinner-Klee and will include former Foreign Minister Roberto Herrera Ibarguen and Foreign Ministry officials Guillermo Saenz de Tejada and Manuel Eduardo Rodrigues. The British delegation will be headed by Arthur Watts, Foreign Secretariat legal advisor, and will include Michael Duncan, Frank Trew and Michael Wilmshurst. Vernon Harrison Courtenay, Belizean minister of state, will also attend.

Belize is a 20,000-square-km territory ruled by Great Britain which Guatemala has been claiming for more than 100 years.

SALVADORAN 'RIGHTIST LEADER' ARRIVES FROM U.S.

PA040212 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran extreme rightwing leader Roberto d'Aubuisson arrived here today after being pressured by U.S. authorities to leave. D'Aubuisson, a retired major and leader of the Salvadoran Broad National Front, arrived on a commercial flight after 5 days in Washington, where he criticized what he described as the "El Salvador connection." He will stay in Guatemala over the weekend before returning to El Salvador.

D'Aubuisson, who deceived the U.S. immigration authorities by allegedly entering the country under a false name, will soon tour South America to explain his viewpoints regarding the Salvadoran political crisis.

D'Aubuisson on U.S. Policy

PA060448 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 2245 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Marxists want to take over El Salvador. Roberto d'Aubuisson made this statement in the United States. He commented on arrival yesterday at La Aurora International Airport aboard an Eastern Airlines flight.

I come here after pointing out in the United States the Marxist attempts to seize El Salvador, Salvadoran Army Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson stated yesterday in an interview at the airport. D'Aubuisson arrived in our country after remaining in the United States for 5 days. During this period, he held talks with conservatives close to U.S. Senate circles and with groups of U.S. war veterans.

The controversial retired Salvadoran soldier made charges against the State Department which, according to him, attempts to impose governments of Marxist communist ideology on Central America. The State Department believes that in Central America the situation is conflictive, and it is trying to solve it by allowing communist elements to infiltrate the centers of power, he said. D'Aubuisson analyzed the present situation in his country, emphasizing the fact that the group known as the Broad National Front encompasses large sectors of the population who are unhappy with the destabilizing action begun by the leftist extremists.

While in the United States, D'Aubuisson learned another version of the situation existing in our country. Large groups of politicans are beginning to understand that the action begun by the State Department has a false and inconsistent basis.

I will now read an interview Major d'Aubuisson granted to reporters of the daily PRENSA LIBRE, one of the most important papers, with the broadest circulation, in Guatemala:

Question: Major d'Aubuisson. Can you tell us which U.S. political sectors support you, and how?

Answer: Conservative sectors particularly. I talked to various senators who expressed their total support for my viewpoint and offered to intervene to change the current tendency of the U.S. State Department.

Question: Specifically, which senators offered their support?

Answer: I cannot mention names now. I will soon, during a news conference.

Question: How did you get into the United States?

Answer: Like any other tourist. It had been rumored that my visa was canceled. However, I have here the copy of a note sent by the immigration department in which it is explained that this was not so. I went of my own free will and I am returning the same way. I was not deported.

Question: Will you be returning to El Salvador?

Answer: Yes. But first, I will make a trip to South America and will carry out a campaign of awareness against the communist threat hovering over Central America.

Question: Do you think the presence of the Christian Democratic Party in the government junta is a pacifying factor?

Answer: In this regard, I recall the words of a Chilean friend: You are already saved because Christian Democarcy is in power. The Christian Democrats are inept as politicans and do not represent the people. This is one of the great errors of the State Department--to believe that the only feasible alternative which will have support is that of the Christian Democrats. However, I think that it will not be enough to show their political incompetence. [as heard]

Question: Did General Romero also participate in the meetings in Washington?

Answer: I have not seen Romero since he was ousted.

Question: How do you view the present political situation in Central America?

Answer: Communism continues maneuvering to smash the democratic systems. I insist this is the greatest enemy of Central America and it is an enemy that is infiltrating, thanks to the blessings of Washington. If Washington succeeds in understanding this danger, democracy will prevail in our countries.

Question: What support does your organization have here in Guatemala?

Answer: It has the sympathy of large sectors, but of no political organization.

Question: Is the fact that you arrived on the same flight as the U.S. ambassador simple coincidence, or is there any relationship between you?

Answer: It is only a coincidence. However, I am sorry that a person like Ortiz, who is already fully aware of Central American problems, has to be withdrawn, not because he attacked the [word indistinct] guidelines of the State Department, and that ambassadors like White, whose actions were harmful to the Salvadoran people, remain in their posts.

Question: Do you wish to add anything?

Answer: I only wish to establish clearly that my mission in the United States had the objective of criticizing the communist elements who have infiltrated the government and of warning against a coup d'etat. I did not go there to conspire.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA, POLITICIANS MEET TO APPOINT NEW CABINET

PA050211 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2020 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] It was learned yesterday that the Cabinet was apportioned in meetings between politicians and military officers.

Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia insisted on remaining as chief of the armed forces and at the same time serving as provisional president, and apparently this was accepted.

Here is the report: The only condition that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia had reportedly placed on the traditional parties in order to accept the presidency was that he be allowed to continue as chief of the armed forces. This was reported yesterday after certain details of meetings among leaders of the traditional parties, the Innovation and Unity Party [PINU], and the president were disclosed.

It was learned in this capital that the political leaders accepted this condition. It was also learned that General Paz Garcia asked the traditional parties to submit the respective lists containing three candidates so that he can form the future Cabinet with the persons that he feels are the most competent, responsible and able. According to the report, the Cabinet has been distributed already between the Liberal and National Parties allowing the PINU the possibility of holding a state secretary post, probably the public health and social welfare one. This action will reopen the doors to Dr Enrique Aguilar Paz to return to a position which he held for almost 8 years.

It was also reported that General Paz Garcia asked the traditional parties to allow him to disregard the three-candidate lists in the appointment of three Cabinet members: the government and justice minister; the national defense and public security minister and either the communications, public works and transportation minister or the natural resources minister. The leaders of the traditional parties had reportedly suggested to Paz Garcia that he continue as chief of the armed forces but to name another military officer, perhaps Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, for president. Paz Garcia's stand on this remains unknown.

PINU OUTLINES PLANS FOR COLLECTIVE GOVERNMENT

PA062011 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Innovation and Unity Party [PINU] has proposed the formation of a collective government. The note sent by PINU to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Superior Armed Forces Council, reads as follows:

As a rule, PINU adjusts it political activities to the ethical and ideological principles defined in its political program. On this basis, and considering that at the present historic moment matters of great importance for our fatherland's democratic future are at stake, PINU explains its political position as follows:

1. The election of the constitutional president and deputies to the National Congress through the direct and secret vote of Hondurans.

2. The reopening and purge of the lists of voters and an equitable composition of the electoral bodies.

3. The discussion and formulation of a minimal government plan whose fundamental objectives should be discussed with representative sectors of the productive forces.

4. The integration of a provisional collective government in which all political parties, including the Christian Democrats, would be represented with the full support of the Honduran Armed Forces.

5. The promulgation by the national constituent assembly of a special statute regulating the provisional government's actions, including its power to legislate in matters of ordinary state administration and establishing a consultation mechanism between the government and the assembly.

6. The formation of a Cabinet and of autonomous institutions by the collective executive branch in accordance with the principles of national unity and equity and using the honesty and capacity of the citizens as criteria for selection.

7. The integration of the offices of the municipal mayors and political governors with the members of the various political parties, taking into consideratin the results of the recent elections.

8. The commitment on the part of the various sectors comprising the provisional government to act without political factionalism and with total respect for the Honduran state's property and interests.

9. The strictly limited duration of the provisional government for as long as necessary to successfully conduct and conclude the next general electoral process, estimating the period of duration at about 18 months.

10. The current discussions must center around the provisional government's principles and objectives, assigning a secondary role to those considerations that concern the participation of political parties in the provisional government.

In view of the reports that certain communications media have published on the recent talks between representatives of the various political parties and of the Superior Armed Forces Council, PINU will release this document for publication.

Tegucigalpa, 3 July 1980.

[signed] PINU

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET SALVADORAN COUNTERPART 9 JUL

PA040232 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso will meet his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena, Wednesday in Guatemala City. They will discuss, among other things, the entry of hundreds of Salvadoran families into Honduras and the scope of bilateral negotiations being held in Miami, according to a source. The two foreign ministers have been invited by the Guatemalan Government to meet there. Perez Cadalso will be awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Quetzal by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez. The Salvadoran foreign minister will attend a special ceremony in honor of Father Jose Matias Delgado. It was also reported that Perez Cadalso will attend the opening of a square named "Honduras" which the Guatemalan Government has built and will also unveil a bust of Jose Cecilio Delvalle. The foreign ministers will use the opportunity to discuss the aforementioned topics. The Honduran mission will be in Guatemala 9-10 July.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ ADDRESSES REGIONAL INTEGRATION MEETING

PA051736 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The 23d meeting of the Central American ministers concerned with regional integration opened yesterday. At the opening, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, delivered a speech of great interest. This speech has been covered by the news media.

Dr Sergio Ramirez referred to the failure of the Central American integration project. This project has been in existence for more than 20 years and has been unable to satisfy the Central American people's aspirations to advance, improve their standard of living and secure a new economic and social system.

Our great majorities, the dispossesed, the poor people of our society, Dr Sergio Ramirez stated, so far have not seen an answer to their aspirations for a change in living conditions as a result of an integration plan that should be geared toward generating more wealth for Central America.

This wealth has not been produced in the desired amount and has not affected those who are still facing misery. In view of this situation, Dr Ramirez spoke in general terms about what should become a new framework for the economic integration of Central America. Our project, he said, more than an economic tool aimed at feeding the appetite for markets and cheap investments of the big transnationals, should create a new framework of economic development, internal growth, agricultural and industrial diversification, close unity in the face of foreign markets, regulations on internal investments with national and Central American goals, and joint investment projects to create new sources of regional development that will ensure a democratic distribution of wealth and well-being.

This integration project, above anything else, should be based on a transformation project and not on a concept of static economic activities that only serves, he noted, to reproduce obsolete plans that ensure benefits only for companies from outside this region, thereby perpetuating wretched conditions. Dr Ramirez said that to face rich countries and transnational companies, which are even richer, Central America must unite as a single national bloc and work for the achievement of its own interests, toward the consolidation of a new international economic order and seek alliances with other regional groups of countries, poor exporters searching for markets, better prices and international economic security.

Dr Ramirez stated: We have decided to march together on the road of economic and social integration toward a new, just and independent Central America because democracy, popular participation and effective freedom are essential to the economic integration project.

On this road, Central America can count on political support for decided and firm integration from the revolutionary Nicaragua being forged as envisaged by Augusto Cesar Sandino, general of free men, founder of our nationality and forefather of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

Remarks on Trade Deficit

PA051756 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jul 80

Text] Speaking at the opening of 23d Central American Economic Integration Meeting, Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, revealed that Nicaragua has a high balance of payments deficit in its trade with the other Central American countries. According to Ramirez, Nicaragua is still suffering from the consequences of the war and is burdened by an excessive foreign debt left by the dictatorship and by an unfavorable balance of payments.

Ramirez said that the deficit in commercial trade with Central America is approximately $65 million and that it will probably soar to $160 million by the end of the year. He explained that this has been the result of the bad administration and constant pillaging to which the state resources were subjected by the Somozist dictatorship.

However, he added that thanks to the people's heroic efforts and the initiative of the revolutionary government to try to solve the socioeconomic problems affecting the countries, the situation has improved with the economic reactivation plan implemented by the government which is already beginning to yield results.

Ramirez also mentioned important social and economic gains obtained from the nationalization of the banking industry, foreign commerce, mining industry and enterprises which belonged to the Somozist clique, which obtained its wealth from the sweat and hard labor of the Nicaraguan people.

Conclusion of Meeting

PA061257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The ministerial meeting on Central American integration admitted today in Managua that if the common market is to be reorganized far-reaching changes will have to be made immediately as the first step toward perfecting the integration movement.

The ministers concluded a 2-day meeting this afternoon held at the Central American Institute for Business Administration. At a joint press conference the ministers agreed to commit the support of all the regional governments to the Central American economic integration process.

RAMIREZ CALLS REVOLUTION'S SECOND STAGE 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR'

PA062025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 4 Jul (AFP)--Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today that the second stage of the Sandinist revolution against involution." Speaking to a group of Nicaraguan intellectuals, who publicly committed themselves to the Sandinist revolution "to see that it is carried out to the end," Ramirez said that "it is time to restore the true revolutionary meaning to actions and words."

The meeting attended by poets, writers and artists was an assembly for reaffirmation. Such assemblies are being held throughout the country on occasion of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution to be commemorated on 19 July. The government today reported that Sandinist people's organizations have been active throughout the country and so far have carried out 638 projects, including the reaffirmation assemblies, in which the participants swear allegiance to the revolutionary movement.

Ramirez said that the Sandinist revolution is opposed by those who want a socialism in freedom. "The persons making these demands are trying to weaken the revolution," Ramirez pointed out. The phrase socialism in freedom was launched by Alfonso Robelo, former junta member, as a slogan for his party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

Ramirez also said that when the ideological enemies of the Sandinist revolution talk about the need to eradicate hatred in Nicaragua, "they are trying to take away the weapons from the people and the revolution."

RAMIREZ, ORTEGA COMMENT ON POLICE, SOMOZA'S EXTRADITION

PA061911 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A parent and worker at La Perfecta factory tonight expressed his fears over the Sandinist police's operations to government junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Daniel Ortega.

The worker's statement that he fears his house may be raided during one of these operations was made on the "Face the People" radio and television program, which tonight was different because it was held with workers. As this is a current topic, which certain communications media are using to criticize the revolution, we will now hear tonight's dialogue at La Perfecta plant, which was promoted by the members of the enterprise's union.

[Begin recording] [unidentified La Perfecta worker] We parents are fearful because of what has happened to Companero (Rizo). In other words, if the Sandinist police arrived in my neighborhood and found in my house four pairs of boots, which the literacy crusade gave to my children, I would be afraid. Because in the days of the tyranny my house was raided twice and I was arrested. My children have seen this and they know the fear that armed men in uniform can instill while raiding a house. I would like you to advise us, what could you do to help us to prevent these situations, or is there no (?compassion)?

[Presumably Sergio Ramirez] I would like to explain this clearly. The raids carried out by the Sandinist police in several Managua neighborhoods have not been repressive. They have not sought to disturb the population, as the National Guard did under Somoza. This is a key difference we cannot fail to see because if we do, then we are confusing things seriously.

If innocent people have been unjustifiably captured during these raids, most of them have been released already. But this is the result of a mass police operation, rather than a desire by the Sandinist police to disturb peaceful and honest citizens. The government does not yet have suitable mechanisms to control crime. The Sandinist police are very young; they were organized after the revolutionary victory. The Sandinist police companeros have not yet become technical enough as policemen, so we must recognize that the Sandinist police still have many defects and deficiencies, but they are honest and revolutionary companeros serving as policemen. They are revolutionaries; most of them fought during the liberation war and they cannot adopt repressive measures against the citizens. So I would tell you, companero, that the mere fact that you have four pairs of literacy crusade boots at home is no cause for fear. We say this clearly and honestly: Fear must completely disappear from your mind because [words indistinct] your owning these boots will not necessarily lead to repression by the Sandinist police.

These mass actions are necessary. They cause discomforts and [words indistinct] but they have positive results and we are gradually reducing crime in Managua and restoring security for the citizens. We have had nights here in Managua when as many as 60 armed holdups have been reported. Police do not have vehicles to move about. They do not yet have good radio communications equipment. These are deficiencies we must cover somehow in order to provide security for the citizens.

[Victor Manuel Ramirez] Good evening, companero, my name is Victor Manuel Ramirez, a sales department employee. How advanced are the revolutionary government's negotiations to obtain tyrant Somoza's extradition?

[Presumably Daniel Ortega] The revolutionary government has not forgotten Somoza because Somozists are still conspiring around here. We cannot forget him first of all because of the damage he did to our country and second because of the conspiring attitude held by Somozists with the support of reactionary Central American sectors.

From the (?early days of the revolutionary victory) we began taking steps to bring Somoza back to our country. But to do this, we must resort to a number of international legal mechanisms, which are somewhat complicated, require great firmness and efficiency and a bit of time. We have been working in that direction and although it is not easy to obtain Somoza's extradition, neither should we dismiss this possibility. [end recording]

MARIEL REPORT TO BE SPORADIC; PORT STILL OPEN

FL031108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The "News from Mariel" column reports that 212 antisocial individuals left for the United States yesterday. Only three boats from Florida remain in Mariel. Two of them have mechanical problems. A single boat arrived yesterday. The Yankees are keeping a rigid and forced blockade of the Florida peninsula and adjacent coasts.

From now on, "News from Mariel" will only be published sporadically whenever the arrival and departure of boats and circumstances so warrant it. The Mariel-Florida route proved to be the most efficient and safest in the world and the Mariel port is still open.

HUNGER STRIKES STAGED BY REFUGEES IN PERU, COSTA RICA

PA031944 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] During a visit by William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to San Jose, Costa Rica, a group of antisocial Cuban elements staged a hunger strike because they have no money; they have not been authorized to work in the country and they have not obtained permits to travel to the United States, which is what they want. The strikers asked Bowdler to explain why the United States has not let them in.

A similar strike was staged by Cuban antisocial elements living in tents in a park in Lima, Peru. They protested their living conditions, as they are exposed to both the rain and the cold, the quality of their food and the delays in being admitted into the United States.

On that occasion, the U.S. Embassy in Lima explained that the process of being admitted into the United States is slow, as each applicart must be carefully classified and selected.

GRANMA NOTES CUTBACK IN SOCIAL PROGRAMS IN U.S. BUDGET

PA031910 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] According to the Cuban newspaper GRANMA, the poor, the unemployed and those who suffer from discrimination in the United States can expect nothing from James Carter's preelection promises, since the official 1981 budget decreases the social welfare funds by billions of dollars while significantly increasing the military budget.

The paper comments on a document submitted by President Carter to the Democratic Party's program committee, in which the President demands a project offering realistic solutions to give hope to the needier sectors.

GRANMA adds that the 24,580,000 Americans officially recognized as poor, the 8,554,000 unemployed and the millions who suffer from discrimination understand that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans will be able to satisfy their needs, which is why the number of voters is constantly decreasing.

Discontent and disenchantment among Americans are on the rise because, due to the government's blunders, the people's problems are constantly increasing, GRANMA comments.

CASTRO SENDS GREETINGS TO OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

FL050120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cuban President and Chairman of the Nonaligned Countries Movement Fidel Castro has sent a message of greetings to the 17th OAU summit conference being held in Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone. The message is addressed to OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo and, through him, Fidel conveys warm and fraternal greetings to the chiefs of state and government attending the summit.

This meeting is taking place, the message states, just a few weeks from the anniversaries of the victory of the last British colony in Africa gained independence, two events which are historic milestones of enormous political significance and which have raised the number of OAU member countries to 50, giving to the organization a greater dimension. After nearly 10 years of armed struggle in Zimbabwe and of open confrontation against imperialism's political maneuvers, the Zimbabwe patriots have honorably gained the right to govern their country's affairs of state.

A few weeks have elapsed since the successful holding of the first summit meeting on economic matters in Lagos, the document adds. In this meeting, the economic problems affecting the continent were seriously and profoundly examined and, during it, intense efforts were made to seek possible solutions to these ills by signing important agreements of principle which will govern African participation in the preparation of objectives and goals for the third decade of development of the United Nations.

Africa has been subjected to all types of maneuvers, economic destabilizing plans and political subversion which have provoked the destruction of numerous material resources and caused great losses in human lives, the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement states in his message.

It is particularly difficult, Castro's message adds, the situation being faced by Namibia's freedom fighters who now see how the South African regime and its imperialist allies intensify their maneuvers, delaying the assumption of power by the sole and legitimate representatives of that nation, the South West African People's Organization--SWAPO.

The message further states: The Sixth Nonaligned Countries Movement summit conference has demonstrated its rightness by constantly exhorting to continue the struggle for the definitive eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the consolidation of national unity and definitive independence of the states on the African Continent and for the achievement of peace as a premise in interstate relations. Only unity in action and mutual understanding will make the efforts to oppose and defeat the imperialist plans and designs possible, plans aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of our peoples to live in a world increasingly safer.

Castro's message to the OAU secretary general further states: Allow me, on behalf of the nonaligned countries movement and my own, to wish success to you and all chiefs of state and government participating in the working sessions of this 17th OAU summit conference, an important conclave which will take up topics of special importance, and to reiterate to you our solidarity and support in the efforts being made to achieve the strengthening of the cause of peace and removing from the African Continent the dangers imposed on it by the imperialist policy. I reiterate to you, Mr Secretary General, my regards and highest esteem. Signed: Fidel Castro Ruz.

COMMENTARY BLAMES CIA FOR JAMAICA COUP ATTEMPT

PA060039 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States' imperialist government is trying to make people believe it has nothing to do with the coup attempts and destabilizing maneuvers being carried out against the Government of Jamaica headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley. But history shows that the hand of imperialism has always been in all the conspiracies and coups d'etat that have occurred in our America.

Recently, American newsman and academic Fred (Lanvis) charged in Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, that Manley's government should expect more coup attempts in the future. He pointed out that the conspiracy that was recently uncovered in Jamaica was a CIA rehearsal to determine the Manley government's response capacity. After the aborted coup, stressed Fred (Lanvis), the CIA has obtained precise information about the Jamaican Government's communications system, the arms it can mobilize and its true loyal forces.

Concluding, the American newsman and academic pointed to the great similarities between the destabilizing and conspiratorial campaigns being waged against Jamaica by the United States and those that took place 8 or 9 years ago against the Chilean national unity government headed by Salvador Allende.

For years, the American CIA has been waging an intensive campaign of discrediting, truth-twisting, lies and conspiracies against the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley. Simultaneously, the American Government and the International Monetary Fund, a financial entity controlled by the United States, have intensified their political and economic pressure against Jamaica, and the U.S. press has published a number of tendentious articles to make people believe that there is economic and social chaos in Jamaica.

Jamaican opposition leader Edward Seaga has joined all these maneuvers, campaigns and pressures by U.S. imperialism. Many have directly linked him with the CIA.

According to recent charges by U.S. researcher and newsman Louis Wolf, Seaga makes frequent trips to the United States, where he contacts high-ranking officials of the CIA, among them Roger (Fontaine) and Ray Cline. In Jamaica, the outstanding U.S. reporter added, the CIA combines or utilizes violent and psychological methods to sow anarchy, chaos and destruction with the intention of overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley. On more than one occasion, it has been charged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has its biggest operations base in the Caribbean area in Jamaica.

Louis Wolf charged that the chief of this base of operations, Richard Kinsman, has worked for the CIA for more than 20 years and currently is the first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Jamaica.

The overthrow of the Michael Manley government is one of the objectives of this CIA base, but it is not the only one. It has other long-range plans which aim at Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba.

To turn Jamaica into an anti-Cuban base is an old aspiration of the United States, which has been frustrated by the dignified posture of the Michael Manley government.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BLOCKING CARICOM DEVELOPMENT

PA041421 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Jul 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] As Caribbean Community Day is observed this Friday, the nations of this subregion face increased efforts by U.S. imperialism to block their independent development.

Subjected to European colonialist domination for centuries, the Caribbean nations have endured the exploitation of their natural resources, the alienation of their culture and the abolition of their sovereignty as well as isolation among themselves and with regard to the countries of [words indistinct].

After achieving their political indpendence, they continued to be tied first to the economic domination of the old metropolises and then to U.S. imperialism.

But the Caribbean nations have not remained alien to the process of national liberation that is developing on the continent. There has been significant progress in the struggle for total independence in several Caribbean countries. Part of this struggle is their economic integration, which is best expressed in the treaty of Chaguaramas, which was signed on 4 July 1973 and which gave life to the community and CARICOM. In those days, the community was made up of four states: Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. Today, their number has increased to 12.

In its 7 years of existence, the community and CARICOM have not been without problems or difficulties. The member countries' high rate of underdevelopment, some of these countries' strong dependence on colonialist metropolises, the grave economic problems afflicting capitalism and the destabilizing and aggressive maneuvers of U.S. imperialism have constituted frequent difficulties in the development of Carribbean integration. However, there has been significant progress as a whole during these 7 years.

The revolutionary movements taking place on the island of Grenada, the position of the progressive Government of Jamaica, the creation of the Caribbean multinational shipping enterprise and active participation in the group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporters are all positive steps toward Caribbean integration and toward relations with the other nations of our America.

It is precisely because of the progress of this integration that U.S. imperialists have augmented their aggressive action against the countries of the Caribbean, particularly against Grenada and Jamaica.

Criminal actions organized by the United States and its espionage and subversion agencies have taken place in these two Caribbean nations during the past 2 weeks. In Grenada, a dynamite attack was perpetrated against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his Cabinet. Two persons were killed in this attack and over 100 suffered injuries.

In Jamaica, a conspiracy whose objective was to overthrow the progressive government of Prime Minister Michael Manley as uncovered.

In a recent statement, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said U.S. imperialism had gone from occupation and annexation to aggression, destabilization, subversion, terrorism and assassination attempts against the leaders of the Caribbean.

In the face of imperialism's aggressive and criminal policy, it becomes increasingly necessary to achieve the unity of the countries of the Caribbean and of all of our America, which is united by bonds of common interests and the struggle against the enemy.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S ZAREV

FL051248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Comrade Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria. The results of the coordination of economic plans that Comrade Zarev has discussed with Central Planning Board President Humberto Perez, as well as 1981-85 trade between Cuba and Bulgaria were examined at the fraternal meeting. It was stated at the meeting that the discussion process confirms the ties of friendship that bind the two countries as well as the understanding and cooperation that have always characterized bilateral relations.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES EJT FOR SUGAR HARVEST EFFORTS

FL041801 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has sent a congratulatory message to the members of the Youth Labor Army [EJT] for their praiseworthy efforts in the 1979-1980 sugar harvest. We have learned with great pride that once again the EJT has fulfilled the mission assigned to it by our party and state by successfully completing the 79-80 sugar harvest, the message states.

The volume of production in this harvest, the document adds, amounted to 618 million arrobas with a per man productivity of 275 arrobas, which is 20 arrobas more than in the previous harvest. Raul Castro states in his letter that these figures indicate that the EJT was the most productive force in the country.

The "millionaire" movement has awarded such a title to 284 groups of the EJT, the Antonio Maceo platoon being the most outstanding for having become the first in the country to cut 7 million arrobas, the message states. You have enthusiastically tackled all tasks assigned to you by the party leadership and have honorably fulfilled the pledge made to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, as expressed by the slogan "Toward the Second PCC Congress with Greater Efficiency and Quality in the Sugar Harvest," the letter adds.

In closing, Army Gen Raul Castro states in his letter: For having made such a valuable contribution to the development of our economy and in recognition of the effort you have made, I wish to convey the warmest congratulations on behalf of all FAR personnel and my own and at the same time we urge you to continue to reap new victories.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

Supreme Tribunal President

FL031557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The People's Government National Assembly meeting at the Palace of Conventions began its second day of sessions today at 0900 with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Dr Raul Roa, acting National Assembly president, gave the floor to Deputy Rolando Ogando, who reported on the outcome of the election to choose the president of the Supreme People's Tribunal. Dr Jose Raul Amaro Salup was elected. In accordance with the judicial organization system, he will be sworn in within the next 15 days. The lay judges of the Supreme Military Tribunal and the Supreme People's Tribunal were also elected.

2d Day of Sessions

FL031947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1832 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] During today's morning session of the People's Government National Assembly meeting, the 446 delegates attending the session approved the organic law of the state's budgetary system. The purpose of this law is to establish the country's budgetary system and provide the regulations needed in the process of preparation, approval, implementation, control and liquidation of the state's budget.

Deputy Leonel Soto noted the importance that leaders at all levels and the masses participate in the discussion of the budget at the lowest possible level while building the new society. During the discussion of the bill of the state's budgetary system, Deputy Osmani Cienfuegos stated that it is important that this be taken up in future municipal and provincial assembly meetings and that delegates and masses participate in the process to become acquainted with these matters which are very difficult.

Deputy Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also participated in the discussion, giving his support to the proposals submitted by Leonel Soto and Osmani Cienfuegos. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez pointed out that the principle of development in building socialism and communism forces upon us the greatest possible participation of the citizens in all activities of state management.

Further on 2d Day

FL032356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The People's Government National Assembly today continued its regular meeting at the Palace of Conventions with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Army Gen Raul Castro and other leaders of the party, Council of State and Council of Ministers. The morning session concluded at 1230 hours approximately.

The report on the bill of the state's budgetary system was read this morning. An interesting debate took place in connection with this bill, in which Deputies Francisco Garcia Valls, Humberto Perez and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez participated to explain aspects of the bill and the role played by the Central Planning Board, the Cuban National Bank and State Committee for Finance in preparing the state's budget.

The deputies also heard an opinion on the draft of the law on the rehabilitation of soil and preservation of ground water. When the debate began, Deputies Fidel Castro, Raul Castro and Osmani Cienfuegos, among others, actively participated. It was agreed to defer the approval of that draft in order to prepare a better one which would include aspects of conservation and rehabilitation not only of the soil but also of the woods and ground water. That draft will be taken up in the next regular meeting in December of this year.

Deputy Raul Castro described in great detail how the soil, woods and ground waters in the area of Viran--where he grew up--have been severely damaged by man. Raul noted the absence of trees on paths and the disappearance of some small creeks because creeks and rivers, he said, depend on the woods.

The assembly also heard a report on ongoing efforts to give our country a new law on mines which would regulate the exploitation of the valuable natural resources of our subsoil. The assembly meeting will continue its working sessions at 1530 today.

Conclusion of 1st Period

FL041236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The 1st period of sessions for 1980 of the People's Government National Assembly has concluded with an extraordinary speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, which the deputies approved by acclamation.

In the evening session, the assembly heard a report from the office of the attorney general of the republic for 1979 ready by Deputy Luis Pavon Tamayo, of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Standing Work Committee of the National Assembly. The report included the attorney general's activities concerning judicial policy on the handling of preliminary, dismissal and acquittal proceedings, outlining deficiencies and setting out the measures taken to overcome these deficiencies.

Deputy Luis Rodriguez, of the local people's government committee, read the report on the provincial assemblies and the Isle of Youth special municipality in accordance with article 65 of the regulations set up for this purpose. Deputy Humberto Perez spoke in connection with the report. He called attention to the need for these reports not to be formalistic, not to suffer from quantitative enumeration without any qualitative evaluation. Perez noted what the objectives of the municipal and provincial asemblies were and insisted on the need for them to be true instruments at the hands of the people's governments to act with complete thoroughness in learning about and finding real solutions to local and national problems.

Raul Roa, who chaired the assembly, read two documents submitted by the president of the Council of State. One dealt with the decree-laws and accords reached by the council since the previous period of sessions and the other with changes in central administration posts. The plenum of delegates unanimously approved both reports. The assembly's secretary, Jose Aranaburo, then announced changes in some standing committees brought about by the death of one deputy and the reassignment of others. Therefore, Deputy Alfredo Guevara is now the vice chairman of the Arts and Culture Committee and Deputy Marta Lugioyo is to be chairman of the Constitutional and Judicial Affairs Committee. Deputy Wilfredo Espinosa was named chairman of the Planning, Finance and Budget Committee and Deputy Rogelio A. Castillo was named secretary of the aforementioned committee.

Lastly, Deputy Mercedes de la Cruz Romero read the report on the National Assembly's decision concerning procedures to attend to complaints and suggestions from the citizenry, recommending the implementation of the eight points approved by the assembly in this regard.

Another interesting discussion occurred when Faustino Perez proposed a change in the article providing for the discussion of the state's budget bills. He proposed that discussion be limited to certain committees of the people's government owing to the little time available for this purpose. Leonel Soto and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez opposed this proposal. They argued that operational difficulties should not lead to violations of the principles of the masses' broad participation in the discussion and solution of problems involving the administration of the state.

The first regular period of sessions for 1980 of the People's Government National Assembly concluded last night with the final words of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who was roundly applauded by the delegates.

BAHAMAS

CUBAN FISHERMEN INVOLVED IN FLAMINGO INCIDENT FINED

PA040405 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0032 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, 3 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Eight Cuban fishermen whose arrest led to the sinking of a Bahamian patrol boat by a Cuban military plane were fined for illegally fishing in Bahamian territorial waters. A local court yesterday set a $90,000 fine on the eight fishermen after it found them guilty of violating Bahamian sovereignty on 10 May.

The Cuban were arrested by the crew of the patrol boat Flamingo, which was subsequently attacked by two Cuban MiG planes. Four Coast Guardsmen were killed as a result of the sinking of the patrol boat. The Cuban Government argued that the pilots thought that the patrol boat was a pirate ship and it apologized to the Nassau authorities for the incident.

The fishermen had been released on 21 May and returned here for the trial accompanied by Olga Miranda, director of legal affairs of the Cuban Government.

GRENADA

THREE ARRESTED FOR QUEENS PARK BOMBING

PA030048 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Three men wanted by the security forces in connection with the murderous bombing at the Queens Park and attempts to carry out other counterrevolutionary activities have been picked up by the security forces. The three are Kenneth Budhlall, Roland J. Budhlall and Russel Budhlall. The three were captured earlier today on (Muchikawi) Island, one of three small islands off the Pearlsby area, while attempting to flee the country in an effort to evade the security forces.

Over the last few days, the security forces have been on the trail of the wanted men. Information led them to the island where the men were caught. While patrolling the area, a patrol boat intercepted the men and large sums of money were found on them. Since the murderous bomb attack at the Queen's Park the security forces have been issuing wanted notices for three men who were alleged to have strong connections with Strachan Philip, Stanley (Sarus) and with the CIA.

One week after this bombing, a man blew himself to pieces while carrying a bomb of the same type used at the Queens Park. It is believed that his intention was to blow up the Belmont Bridge in St Patricks. The man was later identified as Nicholas Willians, alias (Batay), known to be a member of the Budhlall gang.

The capture of "the three buccaneers," as they have come to be known, comes 13 days after the brutal bombing murder of two young Grenadian sisters and the injuring of 20 other people at the Queen's Park and the narrow escape from death of the leadership of the Peoples Revolutionary Government.

TWO SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT BUILDING

PA050134 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0031 GMT 5 Jul 80

[REUTER item]

[Text] St Georges, 4 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--One soldier and one militiaman were wounded today when four men who are supposedly involved in the bombing attack on a government rally on 19 June opened fire on a government building, the Grenada Information Service (GIS) reported.

The soldier, Simon Layne, received a bullet wound in his chest and the militiaman, Danny Baptiste, was shot in the back, said the GIS.

Both were taken in serious condition to the St Georges Hospital, it was reported. The GIS reported that the attackers were identified as members of a gang which is wanted by the police for its presumed connection with the explosion of a plastic explosives bomb which killed 2 and wounded 100.

According to the GIS, the attackers shot Layne when he opened the door and Baptiste when he fled from the building with another militiaman. The attack occurred in the building which supplies the city with water.

NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR REPLACES HONORARY CONSUL

PA060256 St Georges Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] has been appointed ambassador to Grenada. The government-appointed ambassador is expected here shortly for duty.

Grenada and Venezuela established relations in 1975, with Venezuela being represented here by an honorary consul. With improved relations after the March 13 revolution, Prime Minister Bishop last year led a Grenadian delegation for an official visit to that South American republic. That visit to Venezuela [words indistinct].

Instead of an honorary consul, as at present, there will now be a resident ambassador to Grenada.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST 'POLICE BRUTALITY'

PA011902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0426 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Cap-Haitien, Haiti, 30 Jun (AFP)--Several incidents occurred today in Cap-Haitien, the republic's second most important city located 270 km north of Port-au-Prince. The police were forced to shoot into the air to disperse demonstrators who were protesting the brutality committed on Friday by the city's chief of police. Young demonstrators forced many merchants to close their businesses. Frantz Medard, interior and national defense secretary, has arrived here.

Capt Michel Cesare, the city's chief of police, last Friday arrested and later brutalized two youths, Miguel Casseus and Harry Sanchez, a lawyer and the son of the Haitian tourism director, respectively.

Although a judicial proceeding was undertaken against Cesare and his "assistant," an enraged crowd tried to get hold of the two police officers on Saturday. The lawyers association publicly condemned the incident, which it termed a "barbarous action." In the meantime, the city is calm and security forces have not been deployed.

Our correspondent managed to talk at the hospital with the two youths, who have marks on their faces and backs and who are also suffering from hearing problems.

Cesare and his assistant were transferred to Port-au-Prince, by order of the Haitian Army's chief of staff, for an investigation.

JAMAICA

U.S. EMBASSY OFFICIAL'S HOME ATTACKED BY GUNMEN

PA051252 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0950 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 5 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Unidentified persons fired several shots last night at the house of Richard Kinsman, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy, the police reported today. The authorities added that no one was hurt in the attack, but they declined to give more details.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley issued a statement today regretting the attack against the home of Kinsman. "We are signitories of the Vienna convention which guarantees the safety of diplomats and are ready to fulfill our obligations," the official document reads.

Havana Report

PA070226 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] As part of the campaign of provocations unleashed in the United States, the U.S. daily the Washington STAR published an article in which it opposes the reelection of the progressive government headed by Michael Manley.

This newspaper, linked to the most reactionary sectors of the United States and the Central Intelligence Agency, says that Manley's reelection would show the irresponsibility and imcompetence of President James Carter and would constitute a harsh blow to his prestige.

Meanwhile, observers in Kingston believe that the presumed shooting attack on the home of Richar Kinsman, chief of the CIA station in Jamaica, has all the characteristics of having been a self-inflicted attack.

Manley Comments

PA062214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2004 GMT 4 Jul 80

[By Rafael Alonso]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 4 Jul (EFE)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today charged that a national and international "destabilization" plan against his country is afoot. In statements to the EFE news agency, Manley said he is not planning "to blame the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA]" for this subversive campaign since he has no "evidence" to prove it.

But he said that there have to be CIA agents in his country, as in many others, thus indirectly confirming the disclosure made here on Wednesday by former U.S. agent Louis Wolf, the director of COVERT ACTION, a magazine published in Washington that specializes in charges against the CIA. According to Wolf, at least 15 CIA agents--whose names he revealed--operate in Jamaica. The list includes high-ranking officials of the U.S. Embassy in Kingston.

The home of Richard Kinsman, first secretary and the person named as chief of CIA operations in Jamaica, was attacked last night by unidentified persons hurling a bomb and shooting. Nobody was harmed.

Manley described the "destabilization" plan as typical of the "manuals" for carrying out this type of subversive activity: the alliance of political forces and certain elements of the news media in joint "orchestrated" work to undermine society's trust in its institutions.

The prime minister was of the opinion that, contrary to what has been written, his government is not facing the same perils that led to the fall of Chilean President Salvador Allende's government. "We have in Jamaica a powerful bipartisan system of government and our Peoples National Party (PNP) is very well organized and is a great stabilizing factor," the minister told EFE.

However, the Jamaican leader did not mention the clandestine activities of a group of soldiers and military officers who supposedly attempted a coup d'etat on 23 June. At least 30 men are still imprisoned in Kingston in connection with their possible participation in the conspiracy, the goal of which was the detention of the prime minister and the assassination of Brig Gen Robert Neish, chief of the army General Staff.

During the informal interview in one of the parlors of his official residence, Manley admitted his government is confronting a "difficult" economic situation and a "very serious problem of foreign currency shortage." Among other causes of the national economy's deterioration, he mentioned the rise in the prices of petroleum, high bank interests, difficulties with the IMF and the general crisis the world economy has been suffering for several years.

The prime minister also voiced concern over mounting political violence, which this year has surpassed preelection periods, but he said that these deaths were limited to certain parts of Kingston. The police confirmed today that on Wednesday alone a total of 13 persons had met violent deaths in the capital of Jamaica and another four had been wounded, a situation that is creating a space problem in local hospital morgues.

Manley predicted that his country will face economic difficulties soon as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange, but he assured that the bauxite and aluminum industries, the nation's main source of income, will soon put into effect an investment plan of more than $1 billion in 4 years.

Increased production in this industrial sector and in mining, in which the main transnational aluminum corporations will participate, will increase the inflow of foreign exchange by 40 percent, Manley added.

Upgrading of Security Measures

PA060406 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica--The Jamaican Government has announced that it will intensify security measures for the protection of U.S. diplomatic personnel on the island. The announcement was made after the home of the U.S. Embassy's first secretary was attacked with automatic weapons and a bomb.

Last night a group of unidentified persons threw a fragmentation bomb which fell on the grounds of the diplomat's home. It did not cause any deaths or injuries.

CHILE

U.S. LAW REGARDING UNDERWATER MINERALS REPUDIATED

PY041404 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Chilean Government repudiates the law approved by the U.S. Government, which allows for the exploitation of underwater mineral resources, as contradictory to international rights. In this regard, the Chilean Foreign Ministry issued the following communique:

The United States recently approved a law which authorizes its citizens to exploit underwater mineral resources which exist beyond jurisdictional waters. The international community has declared that these resources constitute a common heritage of humanity. Moreover, exploitation of these resources is affected by a moratorium until the third conference of the United Nations approves a system regarding the exploration and exploitation of the sea and ocean base beyond national jurisdiction, which will be generally accepted and applied universally. Therefore, the Foreign Relations Ministry deplores the approval of the U.S. law which is contradictory to international law and the will of the international community and which will hinder the negotiations regarding the law of the seas at the third conference of the United Nations.

DELEGATION APPOINTED TO PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

PY031607 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Sergio de Castro Spikula will head the official delegation which will represent the Chilean Government at Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration on 28 July. The Chilean delegation also includes Nicolas Novoa, director of the Foreign Ministry special policy department and Demetrio Infante, current acting Chilean charge d'affaires in Peru.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT BREAKS OFF TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS

FL041547 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1525 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Suriname's prime minister, Henk Chin-A-Sen, said today that principles are not sold for money and broke off his government's negotiations with Netherlands on joint development programs. The Surinamese leader termed Dutch pressures "unacceptable" and declared his people's willingness to make sacrifices rather than give in to the Dutch delegation.

Each year since independence the two countries review the development programs they undertake jointly with millions invested by the Dutch but which, however, have not benefited the Surinamese people. During the talks, the Netherlands insisted that the effects of spiraling inflation should fall on the Surinamese people. This, along with the Dutch refusal to finance the social works Henk Chin-A-Sen has given priority to, caused the prime minister to stop negotiations.

The interruption in the negotiations was immediately supported by two popular demonstrations, one of them in front of the hotel where the Dutch representative is staying. During the demonstration held at Independence Square in Suriname [as heard], the demonstrators chanted slogans against imperialism, colonialism and capitalism, while speakers denounced the Netherlands' attempt to colonize them again. In this regard, the Surinamese prime minister said that they were fighting for a just cause and that they were finally in a position to do something for the people who were experiencing a revolutionary process. He said that his government, established after the ouster of the Henck Arron regime, will struggle to make Suriname self-sufficient. He repeated that they would make the necessary sacrifices.